

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## *The Underground Railroad*

### **What is the Underground Railroad?**

- The Underground Railroad was a term used for a network of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ that slaves in the southern United States used to escape to freedom in the Northern United States and Canada.
- The Underground Railroad wasn't really a \_\_\_\_\_!
  - It was a name given to the way that people escaped. No one is sure where it originally got its name, but the "underground" part of the name comes from its secrecy and the "railroad" part of the name comes from the way it was used to transport people.
- The Underground Railroad ran from \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- It peaked during the \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1850s.

### **Stations and Conductors**

The Underground Railroad used railroad terms in its organization.

- People who led the slaves along the route were called \_\_\_\_\_. Hideouts and homes where slaves hid along the way were called \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- Even people who helped by giving money and food were sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Who worked on the railroad?**

- Many people from various \_\_\_\_\_ worked as conductors and provided safe places for the slaves to stay along the route.
- Some of the conductors were former slaves such as \_\_\_\_\_ who escaped using the Underground Railroad and then returned to help more slaves escape.
- Many \_\_\_\_\_ people who felt that slavery was wrong also helped. They often provided \_\_\_\_\_ in their homes as well as food and other supplies.

## Harriet Tubman

- Harriet Tubman was born a slave on a \_\_\_\_\_ in Maryland. Historians think she was born in \_\_\_\_\_
- In the year \_\_\_\_\_ Harriet decided to escape. She used the Underground Railroad. She finally became a \_\_\_\_\_ person when she made it to \_\_\_\_\_
- Harriet wanted to help others, including her family, to safety in Canada. She joined the Underground Railroad as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Harriet became famous as an Underground Railroad conductor.
- Ultimately she led \_\_\_\_\_ million slaves to freedom.

## Harriet Tubman: Long Term Effects

- Harriet Tubman impacted the world in a \_\_\_\_\_ way because she made them think about \_\_\_\_\_ and also helped the slaves recover their \_\_\_\_\_.
- She also helped the \_\_\_\_\_ to show that women can and that has impacted us now to think twice about every woman.
- All this leads to another impact which is that everyone should pay more attention to women and they have changed their visual and mental aspect towards \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## How did people 'travel' on the railroad?

- Traveling on the Underground Railroad was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Slaves would often travel by foot at night. They would sneak from one station to the next, hoping not to get \_\_\_\_\_.
- Stations were usually around \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ miles apart. Sometimes they would have to wait at one station for a while until they knew the next station was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for them.

## Where did the Underground Railroad take place?

- The Underground Railroad went \_\_\_\_\_ to freedom. Sometimes passengers stopped when they reached a free state such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- After \_\_\_\_\_, most escaping slaves traveled all the way to \_\_\_\_\_. They had to go to Canada to make sure they would be safe.

## Fugitive Slaves Act of 1850

- In 1850 the \_\_\_\_\_ Act was passed in the United States.
- This made it a law that \_\_\_\_\_ slaves found in free states had to be returned to their \_\_\_\_\_ in the south.
- This made it even more difficult for the Underground Railroad. Now slaves needed to be \_\_\_\_\_ all the way to Canada in order to be safe from being \_\_\_\_\_ again.

## Millard Fillmore (1800-1874)

- Millard Fillmore was born in \_\_\_\_\_ on January 7, 1800
- In 1819, Millard Fillmore got a job as a \_\_\_\_\_ with a local judge, and was admitted to the \_\_\_\_\_ bar in 1823
- In 1832 Millard Fillmore became one of the U.S. House of Representatives in. During this time, Fillmore supported the protective \_\_\_\_\_ and eliminating the \_\_\_\_\_ between the states.
- In 1846, he helped establish the University \_\_\_\_\_ and served as its first chancellor

## The End of the Underground Railroad

- On January 1st, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the \_\_\_\_\_ liberating slaves in Confederate states.
- After the war ended, the \_\_\_\_\_ amendment to the Constitution was approved in 1865 which abolished slavery in the entire United States and therefore was the end of the Underground Railroad.

## Emancipation Proclamation

- President \_\_\_\_\_ issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, as the nation approached its third year of bloody \_\_\_\_\_
  - The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."
  - The Emancipation Proclamation freed \_\_\_\_ million of the nation's 4 million slaves.
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### *Comprehension Questions:*

1. What was the Underground Railroad?

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2. Name a famous person at the time of the Underground Railroad. What did he/she do during this time?

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3. Did the Fugitive Slaves Act of 1850 make a positive or negative change? What was the change?

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4. What event finally abolished slavery and ended the Underground Railroad?

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